

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel Declines Napoleon's Programme.

Threatened Withdrawal of the French Army from Italy.

Sardinia Leaves the Savoy Question to the People.

Opposition of Austria, Prussia and England to the Annexation of Savoy.

Ratification of the Anglo-French Treaty in Parliament.

BUOYANCY IN THE FRENCH MARKET.

DEPRESSION IN THE AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. of the 10th inst., via Queenstown 11th inst., arrived at Halifax at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and sailed again at three P. M. for Boston, where she will be due this evening.

The news is important.

The question of the annexation of Savoy to France was the prominent topic.

Sardinia had consented to the inhabitants of Savoy voting on the subject.

Lord John Russell had stated in the House of Commons that Austria and Prussia considered the views of England.

The House of Commons had voted an address to the Crown, approving the French treaty, the amendments offered thereto by the opposition having been rejected by a large majority.

It was reported that since Sardinia rejected Napoleon's programme for Italy, the French troops have received orders to be ready to march at the first notice, and that the evacuation of Lombardy and return of the army to France are threatened.

The Bank of France had gained four and a half millions of francs in specie during the month.

The Paris Bourse was flat; the Rentes closed at 67.75.

In the Liverpool cotton market there was a strong desire to realize, and prices had declined one-eighth of a penny per pound on most descriptions.

The Liverpool provisions market was very dull.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was steady.

Cansels closed on Saturday at 94 1/4 for money, and 94 1/4 for account.

The Canada exchanged signals on the 10th inst. with steamship Daphne, bound into Liverpool; also passed British ship Ellen Stuart, bound out. March 11, at 10 P. M., off Kinsale, exchanged signals with steamship Arabia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SAVOY QUESTION—RATIFICATION OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY—NEUTRALITY IN ITALIAN AFFAIRS—THE VOLUNTARY REFUGEE'S BANQUET, ETC., ETC.

In the House of Lords on the 9th inst. the Duke of Newcastle said the despatches laid before Parliament relating to the Savoy question contained the details of everything that had taken place. He admitted, however, that certain private letters from Lord Cowley, containing nothing of moment, had not been published.

Several papers deprecated the practice of diplomatic correspondence being carried on by private letters.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell requested Mr. Kingle to postpone his motion protesting against the annexation of Savoy to France, on the ground that discussion now would be prejudicial to the public service.

Mr. Kingle consented, but would introduce it at a subsequent period.

The subject of allowing France to carry out a system of emigration from India to her colonies, was brought up and discussed by Mr. Caird.

Lord John Russell reiterated his previous explanation, that the arrangement was made with a view of abolishing the free emigration system of France, which practically renewed all the evils of the slave trade, and, under these circumstances, he thought the new arrangement perfectly justifiable.

Mr. Hynd moved an address to the Crown, approving of the new commercial treaty with France, and promising that Parliament will take the necessary steps to carry it into effect.

Mr. Lindley moved an amendment praying that His Majesty should adopt measures, by supplementary treaty or otherwise, to carry into effect the abolition of all differential duties on vessels of the two countries trading between their various ports and colonies.

Mr. Lindley pointed out the disadvantages under which British shipping labored, and contended that an alteration of the French navigation laws was absolutely necessary.

Lord A. Vane Tempest moved a further amendment, declaring that Parliament declines to express any opinion on the treaty until such time as the final intentions of the Emperor of the French with respect to Savoy are made known.

A general debate took place on the merits of the treaty. After which Lord Vane Tempest withdrew his amendment, and further debate was adjourned to the next day.

Sir H. Caird, a leading conservative, said he would support the debate was resumed the following day.

Mr. Horner moved that the article in the treaty relating to coals be admitted, but it was rejected by 226 majority.

The debate involved the Savoy question and the general relations of England and France. The address was finally agreed to without amendment and without a division.

Mr. Halibut presented a petition from British American against an alteration of the timber duties.

Lord A. Vane Tempest asked if the government had taken steps to secure the co-operation of the great Powers in opposition to the annexation of Savoy?

Lord John Russell said Austria and Prussia had intimated their concurrence in the views of England, but no reply had been received from Russia. The government had not asked them to take any steps in the matter.

In the House of Lords a debate on Italian affairs took place, strict neutrality being urged by all parties.

The demonstration in London in honor of the officers of the volunteer corps passed off with great order. About twenty six hundred officers attended the levee and were presented to the Queen. The banquet, presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, was attended by about 1,000 officers, and at a grand ball in the new Floral Arcade and Covent Garden theatre, about 6,000 persons were present.

Unusually high tides were experienced in England on the 9th and 10th. Considerable damage was done at London and along the Thames, but at Liverpool nothing unusual occurred.

Sir Robert C. Hill, a commander at Waterloo and in the Peninsular war, is dead.

Another 121 gun war steamer, called the Howe, had been launched at Pembroke.

No more floating batteries with iron rams are to be constructed, owing to the Armstrong guns having completely riddled the immenely thick iron plate of the experimental vessel.

Captain Robertson, of the British ship Sir John Moore, has been presented at Liverpool with a chronometer from the President of the United States, for rescuing the passengers of the American ship Sir John in 1858.

The abolition of the duties on tallow, rice, cheese, butter, &c., went into effect on the 7th of March.

The projected annexation of Savoy and Nice to France continued to attract much attention.

The London Times, while officially condemning the project, and applauding the firm protest of the government against it, reproduces the firm of England demanding any explanations which any day might lead to war. The Paris Press, in an editorial, commenting on the her-

ald of England to annexation, says it would be a serious blow to suppose that the Emperor would renounce that which regards the security of one of the most important frontiers of France.

It is stated that since Count Cavour's last despatch, relative to Italy, officers have been sent to the French army of Italy to hold them ready to march at the first notice, and that they reply to officers demanding a short furlough was that the whole army would immediately evacuate Lombardy, and return to France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says it was thought likely that as soon as universal suffrage in Tuscany declares for annexation to Piedmont, the Savoyards will have a French army on the spot.

The Paris Press believes itself in a position to state that in the question of Savoy, Sardinia shows such conciliatory intentions as might be expected from a country which owes its aggrandizement to France.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of 4,000,000 francs, and a decrease in bills discounted of 28,000,000 francs.

The French Council of State was expected to complete in a day or two its examination of the proposed new tariff for wool, when the matter will be brought before the Legislature.

The Duchess of Malakoff had given birth to a daughter, Marshal Rellie, Senior Marshal of France, is dead.

Reports had been current of discussions between France and England relative to the Chinese expedition, but the Paris correspondent of the London Times produces them wholly unfounded.

The Bourne was flat and heavy; the Rentes closed at 67.75.

ITALY.

A long and forcible despatch by Count Cavour has been published, replying to the Italian programme, and pledges Sardinia to abide by the result of an appeal to universal suffrage.

The Opinion of Turin affirms that in a note of the 24th of March, relative to Savoy, Cavour expressed the attachment of the government of the Kingdom of Sardinia to its province, but the same time to the principle which he supports in Central Italy. He declares his intention to interpose the population in a manner to be established by Parliament, and the guarantee to be given to Savoy.

Another authority says that Cavour, in the same note, declares that the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice have no desire to be annexed to France; but suggests that the question be tested by a vote of the people, as well as in Tuscany and the Romagna.

Reports had been current of an insurrection in Naples, but were not confirmed.

TURKEY, March 8, 1860.

Philip Lynch was hung to-day at Mount Holly, the shire town of Burlington county, for the murder of George Coulter. This case of murder was of a atrocious nature, and the criminal being such a notoriously bad character, it naturally caused much excitement.

On the evening of the 24th of September last Lynch murdered Coulter in the streets of Bordentown in cold blood. The parties had been drinking together and after separating Lynch went home and procuring his gun way-laid Coulter and beat his brains out. The barrel of the gun was bent almost double, and not satisfied with that, he stabbed his victim with the broken and jagged end of the stock.

Being an inland county, and such cases happening but very rarely, the execution caused much excitement, and the evening before the hotels were crowded to excess with people from abroad, curious to witness the tragedy, while the general topic of conversation was, of course, upon the execution to take place on the morrow.

Early in the morning the town was alive with the singing of the birds, and the music of the bells. John McDowell, of Burlington, came up in the first train from Burlington, and was escorted to the prison by the National Guard, Capt. Galt, of Mount Holly.

On the evening of the 24th of September the very accommodating and gentlemanly Sheriff, John D. Thompson, Esq., your reporter was admitted to the cell of the condemned man, and was permitted to converse with him on whatever subject he pleased. Just before his execution he was admitted, he washed and shaved himself in a handsome pair of black stockings and new shoes. Not a murmur escaped him, except that at intervals he expressed his ill-concealed rage in a few half-articulated curses. His priest, the Rev. Catholic, who was then admitted, and who endeavored to persuade him to come and to repent. This he refused to do in a very angry manner, and asked Father Blos to leave him. He requested him, however, to come and see him, "in about half an hour."

The death warrant was then read to him, when he took his gown and drew it on, and in a few minutes he was taken up by a strong man, and was carried to the gallows, where he was swung to the gallows, and the crowd of people from the ground.

At half past seven the solemn procession entered the yard of the prison, and the condemned man was taken to the gallows, where he was swung to the gallows, and the crowd of people from the ground.

THE LATEST NEWS.

London, March 10—Evening.

A cabinet council was held this afternoon.

Mr. Cubbish has to-day been declared duly elected for Surrey.

The large ministerial majority and a rally in the French funds has caused a further improvement of about 1/4 per cent in consols. The British railway stocks show a further decided recovery.

THE HANTS, March 11, 1860.

The Count Von Tey Len Vizenet, our Minister resident at Constantinople, has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs here.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

London, March 9—Evening.

The market for money is slightly more stringent, with an active demand. Consols closed at 94 1/4 for money and 94 1/4 for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 240,000 since the last weekly return. Bar silver, 5s. 2 1/4; Mexican dollars, 5s. 2 1/4; American gold, 76s. 4d.

The feeling of distrust continued, and the stock market had been heavy and drooping. An increased demand for money had sprung up, and a few transactions had taken place below four per cent. Applications at the Bank were numerous, and on the Stock Exchange the rates were three to four per cent.

London, March 10—A. M.

The London Daily News city article of last evening says that the stock market was better to-day in the absence of further disquieting rumors from the Continent, and consols revived 1/4 to 1/2.

The commercial demand for money continued active. The rate for best bill in the open market was not under four per cent. There were no transactions in bullion at the Bank. The steamer rate for the East will take out \$400,000 in specie, nearly all silver.

The London Times city article of last evening quotes a recovery in the funds, under the impression that Napoleon's Italian programme has undergone some modification, and the statement that the Western Powers had offered to aid Turkey in maintaining her rights in the Principality, which is accepted as evidence that England and France are in complete accord with regard to any new complications in that region.

The London Times says measures are in progress for forming a Bank of India.

The morning papers generally rejoice at the final agreement to the French treaty; but the London Herald denounces the act as humiliating and disgraceful to England.

Consols closed to-day at 94 1/4 for money and 94 1/4 for the account.

Barling Brothers report's limited business at previous rates:

Rate	Value
Alabama 6's, 1867-5	97
Do 5's	91 1/2
Albany 6's	75
Kentucky 6's	75
Maryland 6's	95 1/2
Massachusetts 6's	102
Michigan 6's	95
Ohio 6's	97
Pennsylvania 6's	91
Do 5's	85 1/2
South Carolina 6's	95
Tennessee 6's	79
Virginia 6's	83 1/2
Do 5's	80
Illinois Central 7's, 1860 (Freeland)	96
Do bonds	10
Illinois Central 6's	85
Michigan Central 6's, 1860	79
Do shares	80
New York Central 6's	91
Do shares	68
Do 7's	68
Do 8's	68
Do 9's	68
Do 10's	68
Do 11's	68
Do 12's	68
Do 13's	68
Do 14's	68
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